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Conference

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 v.

19 CR 725 (JPO)

5 LEV PARNAS, ET AL.,

6 Defendants.

7 -----x

8 New York, N.Y.  
9 December 2, 2019  
2:00 p.m.

10 Before:

11 HON. J. PAUL OETKEN,

District Judge

12 APPEARANCES

13 GEOFFREY S. BERMAN

United States Attorney for the  
Southern District of New York

14 REBEKAH A. DONALESKI

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Attorney for Defendant Parnas

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19 Attorney for Defendant Parnas

20 TODD BLANCHE

Attorney for Defendant Fruman

21 WILLIAM J. HARRINGTON

22 Attorney for Defendant Correia

23 GERALD LEFCOURT

24 FAITH FRIEDMAN

Attorney for Defendant Kukushkin

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1 (Case called)

2 MR. ZOLKIND: Good afternoon, your Honor.

3 Douglas Zolkind, Rebecca Donaleski and Nicolas Roos,  
4 for the government

5 THE COURT: Good afternoon.

6 MR. BONDY: Good afternoon, your Honor.

7 Joseph A. Bondy, on behalf of Lev Parnas, who is  
8 seated to my right.

9 MR. MACMAHON: Edward McMahon, for Mr. Parnas, as  
10 well.

11 MR. BLANCHE: Todd Blanche, for Mr. Fruman who's been  
12 excused with the Court's permission.

13 MR. LEFCOURT: Gerald Lefcourt and Faith Friedman, for  
14 Mr. Kukushkin who was excused but for the arraignment, your  
15 Honor.

16 MR. HARRINGTON: William Harrington, for David  
17 Correia, who is also excused and waives --

18 THE COURT: He waives his appearance today.

19 Welcome everybody. As you know, the defendants were  
20 arraigned and appeared for an initial conference, two initial  
21 conferences before me on October 17 and October 23. I  
22 scheduled this conference to get an update on the discovery  
23 process to schedule any further proceedings and to address any  
24 other issues the parties would like to raise. As I said, we  
25 have counsel for all four defendants today and I granted a

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1 request to waive the presence of Mr. Kukushkin and also  
2 Mr. Correia based on Mr. Harrington's request.

3 I'd like to begin by asking counsel for the government  
4 about discovery. At the initial conference you described the  
5 categories of discovery and indicated that it would be fairly  
6 voluminous. If you could update me on the status of production  
7 and discovered to the defendants, Mr. Zolkind.

8 MR. ZOLKIND: Certainly, your Honor. And it is  
9 voluminous and we're prepared to go into some greater detail  
10 today about what has been produced and what we foresee coming  
11 in future upcoming productions.

12 So first, after having productive discussions with the  
13 defense about a protective order which is now in place, the  
14 government made an initial production of discovery on the 21st  
15 of November. So that production consists of a few categories  
16 as follows:

17 First, it includes a substantial volume of documents  
18 obtained by subpoena and other requests but mainly subpoena.  
19 That includes extensive phone records, bank records, records  
20 produced by internet providers like Google or Facebook, as well  
21 as records produced by various witnesses, individuals or  
22 companies, among other categories of subpoena responses.

23 As I said, it's voluminous well into the thousands of  
24 files and I have well over nine gigabytes of data. That's all.

25 THE COURT: You said that was produced November 21?

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1 MR. ZOLKIND: That's correct, your Honor.

2 The next category consists of search warrants and the  
3 accompanying affidavits for those search warrants, so the warrants  
4 themselves and the affidavits. And within that category there  
5 are a few subcategories. There were multiple search warrants  
6 on e-mail accounts. That's one. Multiple search warrants on  
7 iCloud accounts. There were search warrants executed on  
8 certain physical premises. And then there were search warrants  
9 executed on electronic devices. Some of those devices were  
10 seized from the person of the certain defendants upon their  
11 arrest. Other devices were seized at a physical premises.

12 And it would be useful I'm happy to go into more  
13 detail about how many devices and which device is for each  
14 defendants had.

15 THE COURT: If you would please.

16 MR. ZOLKIND: So with respect to Mr. Parnas, there are  
17 six devices that were seized incident to his arrest and that  
18 includes one Samsung device, one iPad, two iPhones and another  
19 cellphone. And then eight devices that were seized in  
20 connection with the search of his residence and that includes  
21 an Apple MacBook, Samsung Galaxy phone, three iPhones, one iPad  
22 and hard drive and thumb drive.

23 With respect to Mr. Fruman, there are three devices  
24 seized incident to his arrest. That's two iPhones and one SIM  
25 card, eight devices seized from his residence consisting of one

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1 satellite phone, one iPad, one SIM card, three thumb drives or  
2 SD cards, another cellphone and a Google device.

3 With respect to Mr. Kukushkin, there was one device,  
4 an iPhone seized incident to his arrest.

5 And with respect to Mr. Correia, there were three  
6 devices seized from a package that he transmitted and that  
7 consists of one iPhone, one laptop, a Surface Pro and an  
8 external hard drive, as well as certain handwritten materials  
9 in the SIM package.

10 So that I think is an overview of the search warrants  
11 and the accompanying affidavits that have now been produced in  
12 discovery. The next main category of material has been  
13 produced in discovery is the entirety of any account that was  
14 searched to the extent that we have it in our possession has  
15 been produced or if we don't have it yet in our possession,  
16 will be as soon as we do, will be to the specific defendant  
17 whose account it is or whose device it is. Just so that's  
18 clear, if for example a specific defendant's e-mail account was  
19 searched, as soon as we have that e-mail account in our  
20 possession, our intention has been and will continue to be to  
21 produce that entire e-mail account just to that specific  
22 defendant without any delay.

23 Same thing for devices. Once a device extracted once  
24 we have it in our possession and we will be able review,  
25 without delay, we are going to provide that entire extraction

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1 to whichever defendant is the owner of that device. And so  
2 that has begun happening and as I'll get into, that's a process  
3 that will continue as we get access to additional accounts or  
4 devices.

5 So again, just to make clear what the government's  
6 plan is, we have had some discussions with defense counsel  
7 about this but obviously, to the extent there are documents on  
8 any of the devices or any of the accounts that are responsive  
9 to the search warrants, the responsive documents will be  
10 produced in discovery to all of the defendants. But each  
11 defendant will in addition to that get the full extraction of  
12 their device or the full contents of that defendant's personal  
13 account.

14 That is essentially the state as to what has been  
15 produced today or as of today. I think it's a voluminous  
16 production of discovery. But certainly, there's additional  
17 stuff that's coming and so I'm happy to get into what that  
18 would be.

19 THE COURT: Please do. Let me just ask, there were no  
20 wiretaps in the case; is that right?

21 MR. ZOLKIND: That's correct.

22 THE COURT: OK.

23 MR. ZOLKIND: With respect to upcoming discovery, the  
24 government's investigation is itself ongoing. And so in  
25 connection with the ongoing investigation there are subpoenas

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1 that are continuing to be served and the results of subpoenas  
2 that we're continuing to get in and documents that we're  
3 continuing to get in from other sources, as we receive those  
4 materials to the extent they are discoverable in this case,  
5 we'll produce them promptly.

6 The next main category is materials that are  
7 responsive to the various search warrants. So the search  
8 warrants that I've just described before, the e-mail accounts,  
9 iCloud devices, the government is diligently working through  
10 all of the returns that we've gotten so far. We haven't gotten  
11 all of them to identify documents that are responsive to the  
12 terms of those warrants and we are going to begin making  
13 productions of those responsive documents to all of the  
14 defendants on a rolling basis.

15 We expect, with respect to the materials currently in  
16 our possession our goal and we think it's a realistic goal is  
17 to be substantially complete in producing responsive documents  
18 from that universe within about the next 60 days. But again,  
19 it'll be on a rolling basis. I guess it might be helpful just  
20 to note some of the reasons. It is a time-consuming process.  
21 Although, we're handling it very diligently but there's been  
22 issues raised not unreasonably by the defense about privilege  
23 issues. So we have in place, as we've said, before a filter  
24 team or a taint team to examine those documents before they're  
25 released to the prosecution team for our review. So that had

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1 been playing out, will continue to play out and we're hoping to  
2 get through that material as quickly as possible. That's with  
3 respect to documents that are already in our possession.

4 With respect to documents that are not yet in our  
5 possession, the situation is a little bit different and that  
6 relates mostly to all of those devices that I went through  
7 before. As the Court may know, it is not always the quickest  
8 process to get into a device. Oftentimes devices are encrypted  
9 with passwords. And so the FBI's technical experts are working  
10 over-time to extract that material as quickly as possible to  
11 enable us to, A, provide full extraction to the defendant whose  
12 device it is and also to enable us to review it and produce  
13 responsive materials in discovery.

14 It is, of course, the case if any defendant were to  
15 provide us the password for a device, that would allow to  
16 provide the defendant with discovery from that device much more  
17 expeditiously. But in the absence of receiving any passwords,  
18 the FBI's technical team is going through the process of  
19 extracting that material as quickly as possible.

20 THE COURT: OK.

21 MR. ZOLKIND: I think that is essentially the update  
22 as to discovery unless the Court has any questions.

23 THE COURT: So the 60 days that you mentioned that  
24 would be early February, you were talking about those materials  
25 that are already in your possession? The others, it's harder



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1 to make an estimation.

2 MR. ZOLKIND: It's very difficult. Once we learn that  
3 a device has been extracted, then we can provide a much more  
4 concrete estimate of how long it'll take us to review it and  
5 provide the responsive materials and answer. We expect in most  
6 cases is going to be that we can do that very promptly. So the  
7 delay should not be in terms of time it takes to review the  
8 materials but just in terms of the technical process of getting  
9 into these devices in the absence of having a password.

10 THE COURT: OK.

11 MR. ZOLKIND: We can certainly provide the Court with  
12 a written or oral update at that 60 day mark. I'm sure we'll  
13 be in touch with the defense in any event but just to keep  
14 everyone apprized as to where we stand.

15 THE COURT: OK. All right. Thank you.

16 I'll hear from counsel for each of the defendants.  
17 What I intended to do it being December 2nd was to ask you  
18 about your progress in reviewing the discovery. However, given  
19 what's been described, I assume you are not all done reviewing  
20 the discovery. I've given that it looks like you've got a  
21 bunch of stuff on November 21st. But really what I'd like to  
22 do is hear from each of you as to any issues you want to raise  
23 about the discovery or anything else and then hear from you  
24 about whether we are in a position is set a date for motions,  
25 whether you have any motions contemplated or if we're not in

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1 that position yet. Then to set a conference down the road  
2 where we would come back and set a date for any motions if you  
3 know that you are going to file any motions.

4 So I'll start with Mr. Bondy.

5 MR. BONDY: Thank you, your Honor.

6 We've received the hard drive that we've given to the  
7 government on I guess, the last appearance. We have about  
8 70,000 pages that are on that hard drive and we're going to  
9 undertake our review. We fear that that's perhaps not even the  
10 majority of the material once you get the extracted devices  
11 that we're waiting for the discovery on. So I'm not sure  
12 whether we can really set a meaningful motion schedule today or  
13 even a trial date.

14 THE COURT: OK. Mr. Blanche.

15 MR. BLANCHE: Thanks, judge. Just, I don't have  
16 anything. We have not even really gotten to review the  
17 discovery. We just received it recently from the government.  
18 And I have spoken with the government on a few occasions about  
19 the status of I think the most significant discovery which in  
20 my view would include the electronic media, the phones and data  
21 that is on those. So without that, I'm not sure we can really  
22 move forward.

23 I'm a little bit concerned that in 60 days, that the  
24 60 days doesn't even include that. I mean, the case was  
25 indicted in October. It is now December. When the government

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1 says it's not their possession, it is in their possession, it's  
2 just in the possession of the FBI, I assume.

3 And as far as unlocking devices and needing passwords,  
4 I was never asked to provide a password on behalf Mr. Fruman.  
5 I haven't talked to him about it. But that's certainly  
6 something we can discuss. I'm concerned about the time that  
7 it's going to take and I'm concerned about getting discovery at  
8 some point I guess after February 2nd in a case that was  
9 indicted in October.

10 So I would ask that the Court -- I don't know what the  
11 Court should do. If it's not there, it's not there. But we  
12 shouldn't be waiting five/six months after an indictment to see  
13 the material from the respective cellphones and computers. I'm  
14 not sure why the delay of that long.

15 But I agree with Mr. Bondy. There's not much -- we  
16 don't have it. So there's not much we can do about setting a  
17 motion schedule at this point.

18 THE COURT: Or a trial.

19 MR. BLANCHE: Or a trial date, which we at the last  
20 conferenced had discussed doing as well. And I had certainly  
21 voiced to everybody about the desire for a trial date on behalf  
22 of Mr. Fruman for this summer, as soon as June. I think it's a  
23 little aggressive and given what everybody has said today and I  
24 recognize that. But the idea that the government's continuing  
25 to investigate and there are grand jury subpoenas that are out

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1 there, those subpoenas are for a different investigation. You  
2 don't get to keep on issuing grand jury subpoena for the same  
3 case. The case is indicted. It's a four-count indictment. I  
4 do want to set a trial date today, if possible. I say that but  
5 we don't have discovery yet really. So, I don't think it's  
6 fruitful to do so.

7 THE COURT: Well, even at the current state of the  
8 case, the four counts, it's going to be 60 days before you get,  
9 I guess, the bulk of responsive material or relevant materials  
10 in their session now. So we're not in a position to set a  
11 motion schedule it sounds like.

12 MR. BLANCHE: Correct. But again, the reason why I'm  
13 not just sitting down and saying that's right is because but  
14 what are we going to do in 60 days? In 60 days if we come back  
15 here, we still haven't received any electronic media because  
16 it's still taking longer than 60 days. How long does it take?  
17 I don't want to just continue to kick the can down the road  
18 before we set a trial date. I think if the Court does set a  
19 trial date it puts pressure on the government to get everything  
20 out and do whatever needs to be done. Even if the trial date  
21 is longer than what I would hope which would be the summer or  
22 even fall, at least it's a date we can all work off of and it  
23 puts pressure on the FBI and whoever else has media to get  
24 through it.

25 THE COURT: OK. Mr. Harrington.

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1 MR. HARRINGTON: I agree, judge.

2 The only thing I would add is that the delays the  
3 government described in discovery don't really apply to the  
4 sorts of things that if things were moving faster that would  
5 normally be able to start to tell us as we got to a trial date  
6 such as witness, what are they saying? What are the documents  
7 they want to rely on? So this really long delay seems to me  
8 shouldn't be at the benefit of the government of not telling us  
9 what their case is. This is all stuff that they're largely  
10 talking about the delay and stuff they never even seen yet. So  
11 there's a lot of stuff that they have seen, they could describe  
12 to us. They could tell us what they intend to do in terms of a  
13 trial and things like that and I don't know that we need to  
14 hold that off till the last minute just because they're taking  
15 a lot of time.

16 THE COURT: Well, the indictment has a fair amount of  
17 detail in it.

18 MR. HARRINGTON: In the normal course it would be,  
19 obviously, a sooner trial date, and at some point the  
20 government would be required to tell us about who the witnesses  
21 are, what they are going to be saying. There's a lot of detail  
22 they we would get as that trial came up.

23 Here, where the trial date is being pushed off because  
24 the government is seeking to open dozens of devices, they have  
25 no idea what is on them, it seems to delay all of that is

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1 unnecessary, that that stuff should be expedited, so that then  
2 perhaps we could turn around and have a quicker trial date once  
3 they've unlocked these various devices.

4 THE COURT: OK. Would your preference be to set a  
5 trial date say in the fall or to come back in two or three  
6 months?

7 MR. HARRINGTON: I think it would be hard to set the  
8 trial date without knowing when they're going to finish. My  
9 preference would be to find out what witnesses are saying. All  
10 the sorts of stuff that we would get right before trial, rather  
11 than have to get that at the same time we're getting a load of  
12 dozens documents, get that stuff now so we can ingest it then  
13 later on when we get a load of electronic documents. There is  
14 really no reason why they can't get the indictment in the case,  
15 prepare to go to trial on the evidence they had, presumably.  
16 So this black box of materials that they're now sifting through  
17 I don't think should slow down everything else.

18 THE COURT: OK. Mr. Lefcourt.

19 MR. LEFCOURT: Your Honor, I think that there is a new  
20 mechanism to deal with some of these issues. Today, as you may  
21 know, your Honor, is the first day of the new Federal Discovery  
22 Rule 16.1, which I've handed up an article. And the reason why  
23 I handed up that article, it's written by John Siffert who is a  
24 member of the Federal Rules Committee that adopted this new  
25 rule and he also is of Sand/Siffert fame, modern federal jury

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1 instructions. And it provides a better look at this. I think  
2 this may be the first change in Rule 16 maybe in my lifetime.

3 But the idea was defendants like these are faced with  
4 discovery as usual nowadays which is, we gave them a terabyte  
5 hard drive which by the way, I didn't get back until this past  
6 Wednesday on the eve of Thanksgiving. And the discovery that  
7 we can see very quickly by trying to scroll through it and look  
8 at the letter that the government supplied with 70,000 Bates  
9 numbers, this is without the electronic discovery, what you see  
10 is search warrant affidavits that are like this.

11 So there's 26 blank blacked out pages on one warrant  
12 and we still don't know when that's coming. I don't know what  
13 that is about. Apparently, the government has sought and  
14 received permission to blank out material unbeknownst to  
15 defense without notice to the defense. So we don't really have  
16 any meaningful discovery. There are tens of thousands of bank  
17 records. We don't know whether they're relevant. Should we  
18 sit down and start reading bank records? That's absurd. And I  
19 think the Rule 16.1 contemplates a different realm, a whole  
20 different way of proceeding.

21 One of the things that the Court may do right now to  
22 make discovery more meaningful is to have the government  
23 provide a draft exhibit list so we can look at the exhibits  
24 that they intend to introduce. Now it doesn't have to be  
25 binding. They could always add to it when they need to but the

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1 least I could look at an exhibit and then look at discovery and  
2 see what that exhibit informs. And also to consider 3500  
3 material on an earlier production than normal. I agree with  
4 Mr. Harrington. We have no sense of this case. And so 16.1  
5 talks about getting defendants ready for trial. It is a new  
6 way to look at these things. And so that's what I would  
7 advocate.

8 I can't think that you could possibly set a motion  
9 schedule. We have no idea how much time it's going to take to  
10 get through all of this. So I think that we have to wait for  
11 another conference. But in the meantime if the Court could  
12 consider a draft exhibit list that's nonbinding and 3500  
13 material on a early basis, then we can start talking about  
14 trial preparations, motions and the like.

15 THE COURT: OK. Do you want to respond to that,  
16 Mr. Zolkind?

17 MR. ZOLKIND: I would, your Honor.

18 Let me just try to pick through some of the main  
19 points that were raised. Maybe I'll start at last point. The  
20 government would object to needing to have put together an  
21 exhibit list now without even a trial date set. I don't think  
22 there's precedent for that, nor do I think it's really feasible  
23 on our end or necessary. The reason I don't think it's  
24 necessary is, among other things, that the defense has received  
25 in discovery are, as I said, numerous search warrants and



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1 affidavits. And those affidavits do go through in quite a bit  
2 of the detail as the Court knows, the allegations and the  
3 evidence. And so that is undoubtedly going to be a helpful  
4 guide as they go through the other discovery they've received.

5 We on the government's side are also happy to be in  
6 touch with defense counsel and happy to the extent there's  
7 questions, whether we can direct them to certain bank records  
8 or help explain why something is in discovery, we're happy to  
9 have those conversations and so far haven't been asked but we  
10 stand certainly ready to do that.

11 With respect to the redacted pages of certain search  
12 warrant material, as the Court knows, there is an order in  
13 place under Rule 16(D). Without going into the basis for it,  
14 obviously, it was a sealed ex parte application. The  
15 redactions don't relate to the charged case. So they're there.  
16 There is a time limit that the Court set on the Rule 16(D)  
17 order. It's subject to renewal for good cause but absent a  
18 request for renewal and the Court finding good cause, the  
19 defense will receive the un-redacted materials in -- I have to  
20 check -- I think it's March or April. But the un-redacted  
21 pages are themselves a pretty detailed guide to the evidence in  
22 this case. So that's one point.

23 Secondly, with respect to motions certainly the  
24 government doesn't object if the consensus is not to set a  
25 motion schedule but nor do we think it would be unreasonable to

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1 sunset one right now. The defense has not the warrants. They  
2 have the accompanying affidavits. They have the indictment and  
3 so with respect to the couple things that have been redacted or  
4 withheld pursuant to the Rule 16(D) order, they do have the  
5 materials that would presumably form on the basis of either a  
6 motion directed at the indictment or a motion to suppress.

7 So again, we don't, we're not objecting if they prefer  
8 to defer that for some period of time. But I don't think that  
9 the fact that it's taking some period of time to extract  
10 numerous electronic devices has anything do with a request to  
11 put off a motion schedule.

12 With respect to the question of whether there's an  
13 unreasonable delay that's going on with respect to the devices  
14 is defendants were arrested and the searches through which the  
15 devices were obtained, all happened in October, we're now in  
16 early December. That is not a significant passage of time.  
17 The FBI has I said is working extremely hard to extract these  
18 devices. And if any of the defendants want to receive that  
19 discovery on a much, much quicker timetable, they can provide  
20 us with the passwords and I expect they would have the devices  
21 within a matter of days. They would have the extraction of  
22 their devices.

23 THE COURT: Are there many devices for which you have  
24 not been able to get passwords?

25 MR. ZOLKIND: We have not been given passwords by the

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1 defendants to any of the devices.

2 THE COURT: Have you asked?

3 MR. ZOLKIND: We have had some of those discussions.  
4 But it is probably true, we haven't made a formal request to  
5 each of them and so, but as I say, we're happy to have that  
6 discussion and talk more generally about how we can help guide  
7 them through the discovery.

8 THE COURT: So what do you say to the suggestion of  
9 some of the defense counsel that it's kind of putting things  
10 out of order but did you give them some version of 3500  
11 material earlier and/or possible exhibit list at this point on  
12 the assumption that when you indicted you were ready to go to  
13 trial in the case. Could you give them some more direction by  
14 doing something like that's. What is your response to that  
15 request?

16 MR. ZOLKIND: Your Honor, we would strongly oppose  
17 that request. Number one, there is an ongoing investigation  
18 and so producing witness statements, any of month moment  
19 earlier than is normal appropriate we think would risk  
20 compromising that investigation. But there is also just -- we  
21 are not in a place where a trial is scheduled. I guess if we  
22 were forced to come up with a witness list we could but that is  
23 not something that is normally set at this stage in the case.  
24 Neither were exhibits set. And so again, I think the defense  
25 is not without a place they can look to see how the various

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1 piece of evidence fits together. There are numerous search  
2 warrants an affidavits that walk through that evidence and in  
3 some detail and so I think that is really the best guide that  
4 they have and really should answer the question with respect to  
5 turning over 3500 material our strong preference would be to do  
6 that as teas done in as far as I'll I am aware in every single  
7 criminal case in district which is a reasonable period of time  
8 in advance of trial.

9 THE COURT: What do you think would be a reasonable  
10 period of time to come back for another conference to set a  
11 motion schedule? And I'll ask defense counsel this as well.

12 MR. ZOLKIND: As I said, I think a motion schedule  
13 could be set today because they have the warrants. They have  
14 the indictments. So I'm not sure why seeing the extraction of  
15 the devices is relevant to whether or not they have a viable  
16 motion. The connection there is not obvious to me. And so I  
17 think we could set a motion to any motion based on a warrant,  
18 any motion based an indictment, that schedule could be set  
19 today and if some future production of discovery gives rise to  
20 a new motion, we could have another motion schedule at that  
21 point. If the defense prefers to defer it for some period of  
22 time, as I said, we don't object, but it's not clear to us that  
23 at least many of the most common motions couldn't be scheduled  
24 today.

25 THE COURT: Well, let me hear from defense counsel

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1 about that. Do you know if just based on warrants in the  
2 indictment whether there's any motion directed at the warrants  
3 or indictment any of you want to make?

4 MR. BLANCHE: I don't agree that not having the  
5 underlying material, that doesn't matter. There are certain  
6 motions that can be made depending on what the underlying --  
7 shows, for example, a Bruton motion. Or we may not choose to  
8 suppression, seek to suppress items from the search depending  
9 on what the actual search results were.

10 So it is difficult -- unless we're going to set two  
11 motion schedules -- to set a motion schedule today without  
12 having the benefit of at least the majority of the underlying  
13 materials, for example, that were taken during the course of  
14 the searches. So I would prefer to not set a motion schedule  
15 or to set a motion schedule that's very far out which allows  
16 the government to produce a lot more of the discovery before we  
17 decide what motions to make.

18 THE COURT: Well if there's any motion you based on  
19 the indictment or a problem with one of the warrants, I don't  
20 know why you can't make those now. If there's a motion about  
21 some other issue, Bruton or something else, then that would --

22 MR. BLANCHE: There are certainly certain motions we  
23 could make now, agreed. We have the affidavits, parts are  
24 redacted and we have the indictment itself. So there are other  
25 motions that we might in my definition want to make. That's

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1 why I said we either should wait or I was supposed to set a  
2 motion schedule as far enough out that let's us spend more time  
3 with discovery or -- would be pretrial motions as well.

4 THE COURT: Right. Of course. So I'm open to either  
5 option. We could either set a date for motions a few months  
6 out or if you want to come back in whatever would be a  
7 reasonable period of time to talk about any discovery issues  
8 and to actually set a schedule or motions, I'm fine with that  
9 as well.

10 MR. HARRINGTON: I agree. We should come back in 45  
11 days or 60 days and set a motion schedule.

12 MR. LEFCOURT: Your Honor, I agree. But I also wanted  
13 to respond a little bit to the government.

14 THE COURT: Sure.

15 MR. LEFCOURT: They presented a case to a grand jury.  
16 They put in documents, presumably. They marked exhibits,  
17 presumably. And the indictment is then returned. Those are  
18 grand jury exhibits that if we had now it would focus us on  
19 what we should be looking at by way of the discovery. It's a  
20 very simple proposition. They shouldn't be bound that this is  
21 every exhibit that they are ever going to offer in evidence.  
22 If they want to supplement at a later time, fine.

23 Also, it hasn't been mentioned but it should that some  
24 of these things are going to be in foreign languages. We have  
25 I think Russian and maybe Ukrainian, as well in some of this

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1 stuff.

2 Also, the government's discovery letter pointed to 13  
3 categories of information that if we wanted to look at it we  
4 have to come to the U.S. Attorney's Office. I don't know what  
5 that material is. I don't know whether it's worth looking at  
6 but if I had a draft exhibit list, I would have a better idea.  
7 It's pretty simple.

8 THE COURT: Well, the search warrant affidavits go  
9 through what the evidence is. It talks about communications  
10 and e-mails and texts. What more do you need?

11 MR. LEFCOURT: The actual transcripts that were before  
12 the grand jury that they focus on and any financial records  
13 that they focused on with the grand jury, it would give us a  
14 way to focus also.

15 THE COURT: Do you want to respond to that? Why can't  
16 you just give them what you gave the grand jury?

17 MR. ZOLKIND: Well, certainly, the transcript of the  
18 proceedings before the grand jury are secret and can't be  
19 disclosed. To the extent discoverable evidence was shown to  
20 the grand jury, it was already or not already, will be produced  
21 in discovery to the defense. And as I've said, we're not  
22 intending to hide the ball. So Mr. Lefcourt calls us up and  
23 asks for some guidance, understanding, the different financial  
24 records, happy to help him with that.

25 What I'm resisting is the idea that we should have to

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1 put together some index of the case or months before a trial is  
2 scheduled, identify exhibits. There are complex white collar  
3 cases charged in this district all the time. I'm not familiar  
4 with that ever being required of the government and don't think  
5 it would make sense to require of the government in this case  
6 or in any that I can think of.

7 I mean, the discovery is voluminous. We're certainly  
8 willing to agree to a schedule for a trial and motions that  
9 gives the defense ample time to review the discovery. I'm  
10 happy to help them if they have questions. But I think  
11 committing us to coming up with an exhibit list is just very  
12 premature and would be under inclusive and probably  
13 over-inclusive in a way that wouldn't be fair to the  
14 government.

15 THE COURT: Well, I mean I generally agree. I don't  
16 think this is the kind of case where a bill of particulars is  
17 required. What's set forth in the indictment is extensive and  
18 fairly straightforward in one sense. It's true that the  
19 discovery has been consistent with a bunch of communications  
20 because there are a bunch of electronic communications that are  
21 what's the focus of the indictment. But I don't think this is  
22 a situation where you can't tell what's being alleged to be the  
23 charged conduct. It's relatively clear. So I am not going to  
24 require some unusual kind of early disclosure of exhibits or  
25 witness statements that are really not even I think within my



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1 power to order disclosed.

2 But I think what I'll do is have you all come back in  
3 about two months, something like 60 days and talk about where  
4 you are. I also encourage defense counsel to take government  
5 counsel up on the offer of to communicate with them and ask for  
6 guidance when there are particular things that could be helpful  
7 as discovery is continued to be produced. So what I would  
8 suggest is that we come back in about two months and then at  
9 that point set a motion schedule. Not sure if we'll set a  
10 trial date as well. We'll see where things are. Is there any  
11 update on whether you expect to supersede?

12 MR. ZOLKIND: Your Honor, certainly, the government's  
13 investigation is ongoing and we think a superseding indictment  
14 is likely. But no decision has been made certainly and so it's  
15 something that we are continuing to evaluate. There's really  
16 nothing else that we can say on that subject here except that  
17 certainly once a trial date is set the government will make  
18 every effort to ensure that a superseding indictment is brought  
19 sufficiently in advance of trial so as not to require any  
20 adjournment.

21 THE COURT: OK. Well, for now why don't we come back  
22 in two months. Is that OK with the government?

23 MR. ZOLKIND: Yes, your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Is that OK with defense counsel and  
25 defendants?

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1 (yes)

2 THE COURT: All right. So let's pick a date. We  
3 could do February 3rd which is a Monday. I could do either a  
4 morning or afternoon.

5 MR. ZOLKIND: Fine for the government.

6 MR. BONDY: Fine for us, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Morning or afternoon?

8 MR. BONDY: Afternoon.

9 THE COURT: Shall we do two o'clock on February 3rd?  
10 All right. So the next conference will be February 3rd, 2020,  
11 at two o'clock p.m. I'm not sure if it'll be in this courtroom  
12 or another courtroom. We are having a lot of elevator issues  
13 in this building. I'll let you all know on ECF where it's  
14 going to be. And at that conference I would anticipate talking  
15 about where you are in terms of both the government's ongoing  
16 production, defendant's review of the discovery and hopefully  
17 we'll be in a position to set a schedule if there are any  
18 anticipated motions.

19 MR. BONDY: Couple other things, your Honor. As the  
20 Court probably knows, since our last appearance Mr. Parnas has  
21 indicated that he wishes to comply with the House Intelligence  
22 Committee subpoena. And Item 11 of that subpoena, the items  
23 requested, are all of the discovery materials that have been  
24 seized in this case. So we just want to be put on the record  
25 that he is attempting to be compliant. We've asked the

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1 government if they would help us with this. At this point we  
2 don't have the lion's share of these materials but through no  
3 fault of Mr. Parnas, number one.

4 Number two, and I'm not sure if the Court wants to  
5 address it now, we have asked the government if they would be  
6 willing to modify the terms of Mr. Parnas' supervision just to  
7 give him a couple hours a day so that he can be a dad with his  
8 five children, exercise and just lead his life. He has been  
9 fully compliant in every term of release. He is here in court  
10 today. He does have a GPS monitor. But we would ask the Court  
11 if possible to just afford him an opportunity a few times a  
12 week or everyday, two hours a day just so that he can be  
13 outside.

14 THE COURT: Would you like to respond?

15 MR. ZOLKIND: Yes, your Honor.

16 With respect to the point about Mr. Parnas' desire to  
17 comply with the House subpoena, the parties have agreed to a  
18 protective order which the Court has signed. That document  
19 controls any parties' ability to produce documents to any third  
20 party, which would include Congress. But we've certainly said  
21 we're happy to be in discussions with Mr. Parnas' counsel and  
22 to work with him, to not object, to request that he may make to  
23 the Court, to provide Congress with materials that were in his  
24 personal possession at the time he received Congress's subpoena  
25 and which may not be in his possession now because they were

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1 seized by the government.

2 So with respect to that category of material that will  
3 be forth coming in discovery, we're certainly willing to have  
4 those conversations in a way that we hope can be productive.

5 THE COURT: So now these are things which are expected  
6 to be produced within the 60 days give --

7 MR. ZOLKIND: No. I think what we're talking about  
8 here are really Mr. Parnas' devices. So in other words, to the  
9 extent that he had material in his devices that would be  
10 responsive to a congressional subpoena and he had that in  
11 possession at the time when he received the subpoena, doesn't  
12 have it now because his devices were seized. Once those  
13 devices are extracted either by the FBI going through its  
14 process or Mr. Parnas providing us with the password, he as I  
15 said, he'll get that full extraction. And then he would need  
16 leave of your Honor to provide any part of that to Congress.  
17 And what we said is if that's something that he had in his  
18 possession at the time he received a congressional subpoena,  
19 the government does not expect to object to such a request.

20 THE COURT: Does that answer the question?

21 MR. BONDY: I think so. The problem is there are a  
22 number of paper records that I understand have also been seized  
23 and we would like to have them turned over. We asked the  
24 government if they would just handle them over to the house and  
25 we don't have an answer to that. So if what I'm hearing today

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1 is that they do not object to modification of a protective  
2 order so that we can comply with congressional subpoena, that  
3 might solve the issue. But again, I believe there's a number  
4 of records in the government's possession, paper records, that  
5 we still don't have and that we wish to turnover.

6 THE COURT: They are responsive to a subpoena from the  
7 House?

8 MR. BONDY: Yes. Because Item 11 to the rider of the  
9 subpoena indicates that we are to turnover everything that has  
10 been seized by the federal government by any law enforcement  
11 agency pursuant to search. So that would embrace everything in  
12 this case, your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Do you want to address the paper records  
14 issue?

15 MR. ZOLKIND: Yes, your Honor.

16 So part of the process that is going on right now in  
17 terms of both collecting and beginning the extraction of these  
18 electronic devices extends to a number of hard copy materials  
19 that were seized in these premises searches. So we are well on  
20 our way to scanning that material in. Once in it would be  
21 produced to Mr. Parnas. And same thing, if those were  
22 materials that were in his possession when he received a  
23 congressional subpoena, we are not going to be object to  
24 Mr. Parnas seeking leave of the Court to produce that material  
25 to Congress.

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1 THE COURT: So there's no process by which I realize  
2 you are part of a completely separate branch of the government  
3 from the house. But there is no process by which the house  
4 would get the materials directly from the U.S. Attorney's  
5 Office.

6 MR. ZOLKIND: I don't want to say that there is no  
7 process by which that can happen. But I think the process  
8 we've talked about with Mr. Parnas' counsel and one that we  
9 think just makes the most sense since they're the ones in  
10 receipt of the subpoena, when they received this material from  
11 us in discovery to make a quick application to your Honor that  
12 we, as I said, don't expect to and then they can respond to the  
13 subpoena they've received.

14 THE COURT: OK. So that seems fine with me. It  
15 certainly seems that there's a public interest in providing that  
16 material pursuant to a subpoena. And to the extent that there  
17 is going to be requests for exception to what's protected under  
18 the protective order for the purpose of producing it pursuant  
19 to a subpoena of the House Committee, I certainly expect to  
20 grant that request. So that will not be a problem from my end  
21 in terms of promptly granting that sort of request.

22 MR. BONDY: We're just concerned about the timing,  
23 obviously.

24 THE COURT: Right. Understood. My hope is given the  
25 public interest there, that the government would produce those

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1 materials as soon as possible.

2 MR. ZOLKIND: We will, your Honor.

3 THE COURT: OK.

4 MR. BONDY: And with respect to the pretrial  
5 supervision?

6 MR. ZOLKIND: I'm sorry. Let me just make sure my  
7 answer to the Court's last question was clear. With respect to  
8 producing that material as quickly as possible, I said we will.  
9 And I am talking about the paper materials that just need to be  
10 scanned in and made available.

11 With respect the electronic devices, the only way that  
12 can happen in the immediate future is for Mr. Parnas to provide  
13 us with a password. And that is a request that we've made of  
14 his counsel multiple times already in response to his request  
15 to provide this material to Congress. If we receive the  
16 passwords he'll get it right away and he can produce responsive  
17 materials to Congress and if he declines to provide us with a  
18 password, then we'll go through our process and make it  
19 available to be him as soon as it's available to us.

20 THE COURT: OK.

21 MR. ZOLKIND: With respect to the requested bail  
22 modification, the government objects to the request. I'm happy  
23 to address it now, your Honor, or defer to the Court whether  
24 you'd rather have it made in writing and solicit the views of  
25 Pretrial Services, but I am happy to summarize the government's

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1 position.

2 THE COURT: Why don't you summarize the government's  
3 position. I may ask for a letter as well.

4 MR. ZOLKIND: So first things first, your Honor, as  
5 we've said before, it's clear that Mr. Parnas presents a  
6 significant risk of flight, and just to go through quickly some  
7 of the main reasons.

8 Number one, our investigation reveals that he has  
9 extensive ties to foreign jurisdictions, notably, Ukraine where  
10 he has connections to high-level, powerful people there. He  
11 have has ties to a billionaire oligarch living in Vienna,  
12 someone who is fighting extradition on bribery charges. That's  
13 a person he has been paid by taking multiple trips to visit.  
14 He is someone who flies not just by commercial carrier but by  
15 private jet. The crime that he is currently charged with  
16 involves both foreign ties, i.e. facilitating donations from a  
17 foreign person to a U.S. political campaign. It also involves  
18 deceit, i.e., the straw donors. In addition to all of that, he  
19 is under investigation for additional crimes.

20 I think it's clear that both because of charged crimes  
21 and the additional crimes that he is under investigation for he  
22 has a significant incentive to flee and his ties give him place  
23 he could flee to and people who could certainly support him  
24 financially if he were to lose the money he's put up on bail.

25 So with respect to home detention specifically, we



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1 think it is critical and it's important because the home  
2 detention with the electronic monitoring is what allows the  
3 government to a reasonable degree of confidence know where he  
4 is just about all the time. And if he were given the sort of  
5 free riding exception to once a day or a couple times a week  
6 leave and go spend time with his family, it would create these  
7 multiple blocks of time during which Pretrial Services has no  
8 practical ability to track, no ability to make sure he's not  
9 getting on a boat or if he is getting on a boat, he's not just  
10 going out for the afternoon or not attempting to flee or  
11 getting on a private plane or obtaining a passport through some  
12 illicit means. And if any of those things were to happen  
13 during a period that he was authorized not to be home, there's  
14 a significant risk that we wouldn't find out about it till it's  
15 too late to stop him at the airport or something like that.

16 So we think there is very good reason why he is on  
17 home detention right now with GPS monitoring along with the  
18 other conditions is sufficient to not require that he be  
19 detained pending trial but we would not consent to this  
20 proposed modification.

21 THE COURT: OK.

22 MR. BONDY: Your Honor, as I understand, Mr. Parnas  
23 has GPS device on his ankle. That is to say, the government  
24 knows when he moves from one room to another in his home. He  
25 is allowed to go to religious services which would mean he

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1 would be out. He is present in court. He is out. He is  
2 allowed to see Mr. McMahon in Virginia and Washington D.C. He  
3 is allowed to see me in New York. He has five children living  
4 at home, four when his oldest son is back in law school. He is  
5 married. He lives in a relatively small gated community. And  
6 what we are asking is merely that he be allowed to get outside  
7 particularly since discovery is going to take as long as it's  
8 going to take and to do important things like exercise, spend  
9 time with his children and just get outside and see the air and  
10 the sun. If he had been detained he would be able to be  
11 outside at least for some period of time that's greater than  
12 the period of time that the government is now proposing. And  
13 so we respectfully request that he be afforded a modicum of  
14 time several times a week if you'd like to start, that he can  
15 be outside with his family and furthering his health.

16 THE COURT: I think what I would like is I usually  
17 like to get the Pretrial Services officer to do -- so, if you  
18 would submit a letter with a request and indicate the Pretrial  
19 Services officer or you can indicate a response from the  
20 government and then I'll consider that request after hearing  
21 from you.

22 MR. BONDY: Thank you.

23 THE COURT: Did you want to add something else?

24 MR. LEFCOURT: Yes, your Honor.

25 I asked the government, as your Honor just did,

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1 whether there was any electronic surveillance. And they said  
2 there is no Title III. I said, Is there any other kind of  
3 interception advice of warrant, any national security agency or  
4 other agencies interceptions in this matter? They said, there  
5 is no Title III.

6 I then wrote a letter pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3504 which  
7 I've handed up to the Court. And in that letter, pursuant to  
8 that section, we request that the government check with all  
9 agencies that would have jurisdiction to determine whether  
10 there has been any interceptions. And the reason why I ask  
11 that, your Honor, is Count One has allegations which concern  
12 Ukraine with officials with the government of Ukraine as well  
13 as the United States ambassador.

14 Count Four in which my client is charged the only  
15 count in this charge has allegations with a foreign national  
16 from Russia. Under the circumstances, I've watched part of  
17 those hearings. Our national security experts testified they  
18 were involved in various aspects which concern matters in this  
19 case. So under 3504, all the government has to do is affirm or  
20 deny after checking with the agencies that could be involved.  
21 It's not about Title III. It's about no authorization  
22 interceptions that could have occurred. And if they deny them,  
23 they deny them. What they have said is not only is there no  
24 Title III but they say that they do not intend to use any such  
25 surveillance. Not that there was no such surveillance, they

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1 don't intend to use any such surveillance.

2 So I'm ask the Court to ask the government to respond  
3 to under 3504. They said it's premature because that applies  
4 to a proceeding. We are in a producing. We are in a hearing.  
5 We are an indicted case. This is the time. If there were such  
6 surveillance without any Court authorization, then there could  
7 flow from that taint of the evidence in this case. I do not  
8 know. But it's a reasonable request under 3504.

9 THE COURT: Are you looking for potentially  
10 exculpatory material under Brady?

11 MR. LEFCOURT: If there non Court authorized  
12 interception of my client with a foreign national or with other  
13 Ukrainians or what have you, that was the subject that started  
14 the investigation that led to evidence of investigation and  
15 it's not authorized by any court, the citizens of itself has  
16 the right to move to suppress it and any lengths leading to --  
17 so that is what we're looking for.

18 THE COURT: OK. This is not a statute that I've dealt  
19 with before but I may need to take a look at it.

20 Would you like to respond, Mr. Zolkind?

21 MR. ZOLKIND: It might just be useful to start -- I'll  
22 start by quoting part of what we said in response to the  
23 defense's letter. We said:

24 "As we have previously told you, the government did  
25 not obtain or use Title III intercepts in the course of this

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1 investigation.

2           Additionally, the government does not intend to use  
3 any information that was obtained or derived from the Foreign  
4 Intelligence Surveillance Act, (FISA) or other forms of  
5 surveillance identified in your letter.

6           We think that resolves any question. There was no  
7 Title III intercept. We can't comment on whether or not there  
8 existed a FISA intercept or some other sort of similar  
9 intercept. That information would be classified. But what  
10 we're saying is that we are not relying on such an intercept or  
11 on anything derived from such an intercept. So I think that  
12 resolves the question.

13           With respect to Section 3504, the government -- that  
14 statute and I'll confess I'm also not an expert in it -- is  
15 that, what I should say is we've spoken to people who are who  
16 deal with it on a more regular basis. Our understanding is  
17 that it applies in a proceeding, meaning a situation in which  
18 the government is offering evidence. So, hearing or trial or a  
19 grand jury proceeding, something like that. So it would arise  
20 in a context where the government offers evidence against  
21 Mr. Lefcourt's client and then he could raise an argument under  
22 that statute that the evidence is tainted by some unlawful act  
23 by the government. That is not the situation here. We're not  
24 offering any evidence as we stand here today. He has no basis.  
25 So that's one reason it doesn't apply.

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1           A separate additional basis it doesn't apply is that  
2           you need more than to just say there's a foreign national  
3           involved in one of the multiple counts in the indictment. You  
4           need more than mere conjecture to say that he suspects that  
5           certain evidence being introduced against his client is tainted  
6           by some unlawful act. So, it's premature. It's based on mere  
7           conjecture.

8           And beyond all else, I think that the concerns he has  
9           at base are resolved by the government's representation.  
10          Again, there is no Title III and that we are not relying on any  
11          FISA derived evidence or evidence derived from the other types  
12          of surveillance mentioned in the letter.

13          THE COURT: Mr. Lefcourt, do you have any authority on  
14          this that would make it the government's burden to produce it  
15          in a situation where the government is saying it's not using  
16          any such evidence derived in that manner?

17          MR. LEFCOURT: Your Honor, I will submit a letter to  
18          the Court, but just the theory of what the government is  
19          operating on is not correct. If there was illegal barring  
20          interceptions that led to evidence in this case maybe by  
21          vicarious means, maybe that the government's told by somebody  
22          or somebody in the FBI was told to look at this or look at  
23          that, if that were the basis, if that came from an illegal  
24          source that wasn't authorized by any court, then that would be  
25          tainted evidence. And it's just the fruit of the poisonous

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1 tree.

2 Conjecture, if the CIA and NSA can't keep a secret  
3 from me, then we're all in trouble. Of course I don't know.  
4 That's why 3504 exists so that one could make a request under  
5 the appropriate case. This is the appropriate case because we  
6 would all saw that there national security ramifications to  
7 some of the conduct in this case. So it's simple checking with  
8 the agencies and telling the truth. Maybe they tell the court  
9 without admitting something confidential or national  
10 security-wise. But the court ought to know that it didn't  
11 start out somewhere somehow with an unauthorized interception.

12 I have been in FISA cases. The produce a FISA  
13 warrant. So this is clearly not FISA material. Otherwise they  
14 we would have told us about it. It's something else. And  
15 we've seen from news articles that there are massive  
16 interceptions of various kinds with algorithms to find out  
17 which cases ought to be focused on. And that's all we're  
18 requesting, an affirmance or denial that there is any of this  
19 kind of surveillance.

20 THE COURT: OK. Well, the government has responded to  
21 your letter. Why don't you, since I'm not that familiar the  
22 statute, why don't you submit a letter about any authorities  
23 you think I need to see and then if there is any particular  
24 requests, why don't you make that in the letter and then I'll  
25 take a look at it.

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1 MR. MACMAHON: Your Honor, I think your question about  
2 whether it could be exculpatory information, I think really  
3 hits the nail on the head because just for the government to  
4 say they are not going to use any of this information doesn't  
5 answer the question of whether they've reviewed it or they've  
6 made any searches as to whether it's discoverable under Brady.  
7 There are statutory ways that the government can do this. They  
8 can invoke the SEPA statute by itself and bring this  
9 information before you and say, I have information of an  
10 intercepted phone call. Is this discoverable? Is it not  
11 discoverable? So they have the right to do that. But the  
12 government can't just say, in response to a request that all of  
13 us joined in that we're not going to use this without peeling  
14 back the onion a little bit and saying, even again as Mr.  
15 Lefcourt has said it's done in ex parte, that's not really,  
16 that doesn't comply with the Brady obligations and it doesn't  
17 advance us especially when all these people are, not all of  
18 them, many of them are overseas and their phone calls could  
19 have been intercepted in many ways other than Title III and  
20 including ways that are even covered by FISA.

21 So we would suggest we need to put that in a letter to  
22 you as well so the Court can take a closer look at this as to  
23 whether the government can really just tell you there may have  
24 been on other surveillance but we're not going to rely on it.  
25 We don't think that the would -- anybody's constitutional



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1 rights on this side of the aisle, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Mr. Zolkind.

3 MR. ZOLKIND: Your Honor, our letter also goes on to  
4 say to the extent the defense's letter to us is intended as a  
5 "request for discoverable materials under Rule 16 Brady v.  
6 Maryland or Giglio. The government's already producing Rule 16  
7 discovery and will continue to do so on a rolling basis.

8 I'm summarizing now.

9 And the government recognizes its obligations under  
10 Brady and its progeny and the same thing with respect to  
11 Giglio.

12 Put differently, the government is fully aware of its  
13 Brady and Giglio obligations, as well as Rule 16 obligations  
14 don't depend on whether material happens to be classified or  
15 not, and so we're taking those responsibilities very seriously.  
16 At this point, based on what we've identified to date, we don't  
17 anticipate any classified discovery, nor do we anticipate  
18 feeling a SEPA motion but we're continuing to review all the  
19 appropriate material. And if that changes, we will promptly  
20 notify the Court and the defense.

21 THE COURT: OK. Thank you. I'll look at any  
22 authorities or any requests you make and any letters.

23 Anything further for today?

24 MR. BONDY: No, your Honor.

25 THE COURT: All right.

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1 MR. ZOLKIND: Just a request, your Honor, to exclude  
2 time in the interest of justice, to enable the government to  
3 continue producing discovery and to enable the defense to  
4 review discovery and to evaluate any motions they may want to  
5 make.

6 THE COURT: All right. I grant the application.

7 Is there any objection, Mr. Bondy?

8 MR. BONDY: No, your Honor.

9 MR. BLANCHE: No, your Honor.

10 MR. MACMAHON: No, your Honor.

11 MR. LEFCOURT: No, your Honor. Thank you.

12 THE COURT: I grant the application that excludes time  
13 under the Speedy Trial Act from today's date to February 23,  
14 2020, the date of our next conference. I find the ends of  
15 justice outweigh the interests of the public and each of the  
16 defendants in a speedy trial given the time needed for the  
17 discovery to be produced by the government to the defendants  
18 and defense counsel and for the defendants and defense counsel  
19 to review the discovery and consider any possible motions.

20 So time is excluded to February 3, 2020, and I'll see  
21 you all on that date at two o'clock.

22 Thanks, everybody. We are adjourned.

23 (Adjourned)  
24  
25